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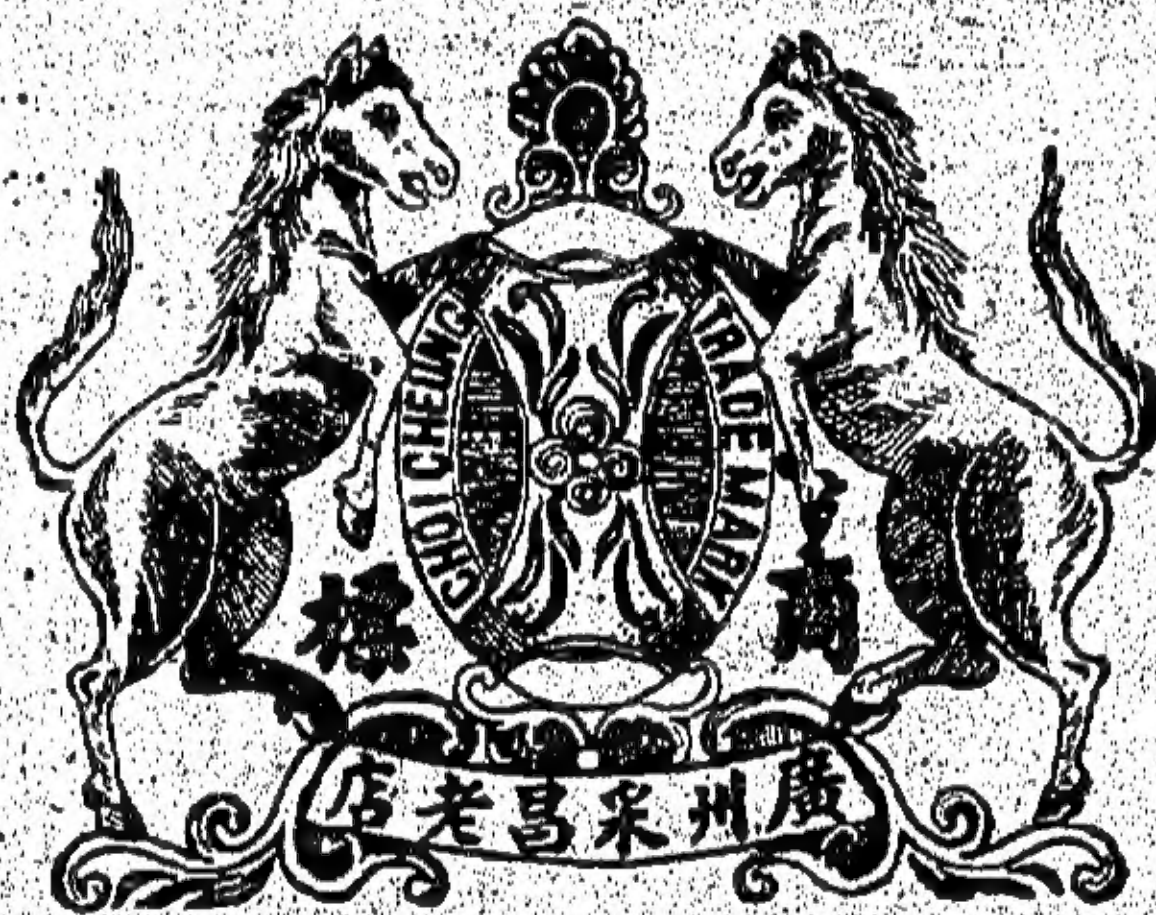
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CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE CHUNG HONG KONG PRESS.]

November 18th.

HUNAN AFFAIRS.

The authorities have received reports that the Hunan Tsuchun, Fu Liang-cho, and the Civil Governor, Chow Shin-chung, disappeared from their respective offices on the 14th inst. One of the leaders, Wong Yu-in, has been appointed acting Tsuchun, and has requested the Southerners to stop fighting.

General Luk Wing-ting has been requested to go to Hunan to consult with the other leaders on the question of peace. Another report states that Fu Liang-cho was killed while escaping.

TUCHUN AND TUXU.

General Luk Wing-ting proposes to appoint Ching-chim, one of the Hunan leaders, as Tsuchun of Hunan in compliance with a request from the Hunan leaders. Luk proposes to alter the name "Tsuchun" to "Tutuk" in order to differentiate between those appointed by the Peking Government and those appointed by the South-West authorities. Luk has accordingly declared himself Chief Tutuk of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan.

CIVIL GOVERNOR'S RETURN.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, returned from Shui-hing to Canton on the 14th inst.

GUNBOAT SUNK BY ITS CREW.

The gunboat *Po Chit*, which was anchored in the Canton harbour, has been sunk by the crew, who seized everything and escaped. The reason for this outrage is unknown.

SITUATION OF THE CITY.

The Acting Tsuchun, Mok Wing-sun, accompanied by a few followers, went to inspect various defences the other day.

KWANGSI TROOPS IN CANTON.

A Presidential Mandate says: The capital of Kwangtung has always been known to be a populous and prosperous city; and in the locality near Shameen, a port for International Commerce, Chinese and foreigners live and mingle together. Therefore, it should be understood that the lives and property of Chinese and foreign subjects intimately connected with that port are of the greatest importance. At present, the troops stationed inside and outside that capital city are of an exceedingly promiscuous character and outbreaks have often occurred. Li Yao-han is to be held responsible for the withdrawal to their own province of the Kwangsi troops in Kwangtung, and he is to devise a proper method for their final disposal. He should show no laxity at all so as to maintain peace and order, and he shall send us the fullest reports as to the progress made from time to time.

WAR ECONOMY IN SIAM.

Following Siam's declaration of war against Germany and Austria (reports the American Vice-Consul, Mr. Carl O. Hansen, from Bangkok) the Siamese Minister of Education has issued a circular to all the public schools in the kingdom urging the teachers to impress upon the school children the need of economy in food, dress and transportation. The circular points out that jewellery or gold ornaments should not be worn while at school. It further says that the Siamese national custom of wearing different coloured clothing for each day in the week need not be followed, and that, wherever possible, boys should walk to school rather than ride on street cars or in carriages.

In the girls' schools, the circular announces, the dress should be durable, but simple, and cheap. Ordinarily, silk should not be worn, and if lace is added to the dress it should be made by the pupil. Gambling of all kinds among pupils is prohibited, and the teachers are cautioned to see that there is no wastefulness in the use of school books or stationery.

NEW DECORATION FOR EARLY SERVICE.

FROM MONS TO YPRES.

The Secretary of the War Office has issued the following announcement:—

"The King, having expressed a wish to recognize specially the services given in the earlier part of the war in 1914 by troops in France and Belgium, the Army Council, after consultation with Field-Marshal Viscount French, have advised His Majesty that the object could best be met by the award of a distinctive decoration, with ribbon, but without clasp, to all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on the establishment of a unit of the British Expeditionary Forces, including the Indian Contingent, the Royal Naval Division and other Naval and Marine units, who landed for service in France or Belgium during the earliest and most critical phase of the war up to and including the First Battle of Ypres.

Arrangements are being made accordingly to give effect to His Majesty's wishes, and a further announcement on the subject will be made as soon as possible.

RESTAURANT KEEPER'S TRIALS.

POLISH BAKER FINED FOR A DRUNKEN ASSAULT.

A Russian Pole, named Joseph J. Schutovsky, employed as a baker at Messrs. Wiseman's bakery at Wanchai, was charged at the Magistracy on Saturday with being drunk and creating a disturbance at a Japanese restaurant at Wanchai.

Inspector Sim stated that on Friday night the defendant went into the Japanese Restaurant and ordered a bottle of beer. The complainant told him that he had no licence to serve beer after 9 p.m., but the man persistently demanded it, and created a disturbance. A quarrel ensued, in which, it was alleged, the defendant kicked the complainant's wife, bruising her knee. Complainant was also attacked when he remonstrated. The man had given trouble before.

In reply to the Magistrate, defendant said he went to the restaurant and ordered a bottle of beer. He was told that the licence did not permit the sale of beer after 9 p.m. He then gave the "boy" 40 cents to purchase beer from outside, but the master interfered and the money was returned to him. He did not wish to create a disturbance, so he walked away quietly, but he was followed, and about three shops away was set upon by three men and a woman. Of course, he had to defend himself, and used his stick. He received several bruises himself.

Inspector Sim said that the fighting took place outside the restaurant and no damage was done.

The complainant deposed that defendant entered his restaurant a little before 10 p.m. He asked that he might be given some beer, but this was refused because it was after time. Defendant then gave the "boy" 40 cents to get a bottle of beer. Witness refused to allow the "boy" to get the beer because it was after hours, and the 40 cents was returned. Complainant then ordered defendant to leave, saying that if he wanted anything to eat it would be served him. Defendant thumped the table three times, insisting on beer being served. Witness politely asked him to leave the premises, stating that if he really wanted beer he could get some round the corner. They went out quite friendly, walking arm-in-arm, the defendant telling him: "I am a German." Witness replied that he might be anything for ought he cared, but he would not get any beer at his shop. They had proceeded some little distance when they met witness' wife, who had gone to seek the assistance of the police. She informed witness that a Sergeant was coming along, whereupon the defendant assaulted her, knocking her down. While witness was assisting her to rise, defendant struck him on the head, and, not content with that, kicked his wife in the back and on the knee. Witness' wife shouted out to the "boy" to come and help them. "Of course," said witness, "I was not going to see my wife ill-treated by him, and I jumped on him, and hit him." The boy got hold of the defendant and held him till the arrival of Sergeant Floyd, who took him into custody. Defendant was very drunk.

Defendant—No one asked me to write till the sergeant came.

The defendant went into the witness-box and, on being asked to take the oath, proceeded to kneel, whereupon the Magistrate ordered him to stand up. Defendant said that he had had a little drink at his house before going into the Japanese Restaurant. When he got there he ordered a bottle of beer. The last witness told him he could not have it. He gave 40 cents to the "boy" and asked him to get a bottle of beer, but the master interfered and the money was returned. Complainant then asked "Where do you belong to?" Witness replied that he could speak German, French, and Russian, but could not speak Japanese.

Defendant did not really understand what complainant said. Witness stayed for some time at the restaurant and then walked away. The complainant and two others followed and showed fight in the street. "I gave them fight," added defendant. "One man hit me on the head, while another caught me by the hand. They were too many for me, and I was injured. The defendant stopped speaking for some little while, and then began another rambling statement, whereupon Mr. J. R. Wood remarked: "I think you were drunk and did not know what you were doing. I fine you \$10."

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED DEFECTIVE CONCRETE.

A building contractor was summoned by Mr. Sara, building inspector of the Public Works Department for using defective concrete in a retaining wall which is being erected in Queen's Road East.

It was stated that good concrete should be composed of one part of cement, two parts of sand and three of granite. In this case the granite was decomposed and merely like earth, causing the mixture to lose its binding properties.

Defendant said that his concrete was made of one part cement, three parts of sand, and five of stone.

Mr. Sara stated that that mixture was good enough if the materials were good, but the granite was decomposed.

Mr. Dyer Ball adjourned the case in order to visit the spot.

A LONG CHASE.

A youthful Chinese was charged with the larceny of a black silk coat, valued at \$5, from a Chinese woman, residing at 10, St. Francis Street.

The complainant stated that the jacket was hung out to dry on a bamboo pole. Towards evening, she went to take it in, but found it missing. Just at the moment she espied a figure stealing away, and she called out to somebody in the house.

A witness said the defendant was endeavouring to paw the jacket, when he caught him. The man, however, escaped and ran along the street, ultimately jumping on to a passing tramcar. Witness, joined by his brother, followed. Defendant jumped off the car at Queen's Street, and was eventually arrested by an Indian policeman.

Inspector Sim stated that defendant was seen taking the jacket by the witness and his brother. Defendant had a previous conviction against him.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

SAN PIU LOTTERY TICKETS AGAIN.

Two Chinese were charged with being in possession of 1,131 San Piu lottery tickets.

Mr. Gardiner, who appeared for the first defendant, said his client was employed as a salesman in a fish-stall in the Central Market. The fish was being sent to Macao day by day by several firms, including the firm of Lung Woo, by whom the first defendant was employed. He used to go to collect monies due to his firm, and on Friday was proceeding along the wharf when he saw a coolie carrying two buckets belonging to his firm. The man was in the charge of a revenue officer, and defendant, coming up, said that the buckets belonged to him. Thereupon, the revenue officer called another revenue officer to effect the capture of first defendant, who began to run. In the buckets were found three packets of San Piu tickets. The first defendant said that he had no idea at all that the buckets contained these tickets. Technically, the coolie was in possession of the buckets. The firm claimed that the buckets belonged to them. If first defendant knew what the contents of the bucket were would he have come to claim them?

Inspector Kent said he understood that the coolie was proceeding along Wing Lok Wharf, carrying the two buckets, in which three bundles of lottery tickets were found. The first defendant came along and claimed the buckets. Thereupon the revenue officer tried to effect the man's arrest, but he ran away. Another revenue officer arrested him. On the way to the station the first defendant shouted out to a man, presumably a friend, "Tell my master, I am arrested."

The two revenue officers who gave evidence contradicted each other as regards the manner in which the arrest was made. Then both agreed that the first defendant shouted out: "Tell my master I have been arrested about the San Piu tickets; very important."

The first defendant, in the witness-box, said he had been employed by the same firm for over 8 years as a salesman. He bore out the statement of his solicitor.

The second defendant stated that he was engaged by first defendant to carry the buckets from a steamer, which had arrived to take them to his employers. The buckets were covered with heavy wooden lids.

Mr. Dyer Ball remarked that the evidence as regards the first defendant was unsatisfactory. The first revenue officer was contradictory in his statement, and his evidence amounted to nothing much. He discharged the first defendant, and fined the second defendant, who was in possession of the tickets, \$500, with the alternative of a month's hard labour, the tickets to be confiscated.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPIMUM.

The stocks on November 15th were 230 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 134 chests of Malwa and five of Persian and Turkish. Five chests of Persian and Turkish were imported and five chests exported during the interval from November 1st. In uncertified Benares opium, the balance of stocks on November 15th was 23 chests of Patna and 232 chests of Benares. During the preceding fortnight 35 chests of Benares were imported, exports.

There is no change in Feathers, and no business in Ginger, Galangal, Cassia Oil, Star Anised Oil, Saigon Cassia, or Gall Nuts. Bristles are in good demand.

IMPORTS.

Bombay is very strong and has affected the Cotton Yarn market to the extent of about \$5. A fair amount of business has been put through here. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$135-\$170. No. 12s at \$150-\$172. No. 16s at \$180-\$190. No. 20s at \$185-\$215. Arrivals 9,900 bales. Sales 6,000 bales. Shipments 200 bales. Unsold stock 10,500 bales. Bargains 19,000 bales. Clearances of Wool-lens are moderate, but no new business is reported. Blankets are in demand, but only small supplies are available, and deliveries from home appear to be greatly delayed. A slight advance has taken place in Raw Cottons, bringing up the quotations for Indian Cotton to \$45-\$50 and for China Staple \$47-\$50 per picul.

There is no new business to report in the Metal market. Enquiries for forward business are absent. Prices continue nominal. Tinplates, owing to absence of demand, are lower locally. Steel Plates are steady at round \$30; Bars and Nails quiet. There is no change in Petroleum Products. The market for sundries is inactive. No quotations are given for coal. The sugar market is quiet and is influenced by the political situation in Kwangtung.

As to Four, the stock is about 250,000 sacks. Quotations:—American patent \$4.65 per sack; American cut-off \$3.40 per sack; Japanese 2nd patent \$3 per sack; Japanese 3rd patent \$2.05 per sack; Japanese straight \$3.05 per sack; Shanghai flour \$3.05 per sack; Australian flour \$3.25 per sack.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. B. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

DUTY.

Assistant Superintendent of Police J. W. Franks, having returned to the Colony, resumes duty as from the 16th inst. Reports and Report Sheets will continue to be dealt with at this office.

Crown Sergeant 897 Rosario acts as O.S.M. to No. 2 Company during the absence on leave of C.S.M. Silva.

By Order.

T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, 17th November, 1917.

FURS FOR THE TROOPS.

The need of furs for the equipment of airmen in the service of the Allies and of the men in the trenches during the winter has resulted in the dispatch of a Newfoundland sealing steamer to Hudson Bay. It is expected that it will bring back a large stock of furs before it closes navigation in northern waters (states a letter message from St. John's). A missionary ship, which plies along the Labrador coast, will collect furs gathered in the various mission posts there and bring them to St. John's.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COPPER AT TAIKOO.

A Chinese was charged with the theft of a piece of copper, weighing twenty pounds and valued at \$50, from the Tai-koo dockyard.

A night watchman said that at about 6.30 p.m. he noticed two Chinese walking away from the main entrance with something under their arms. Immediately they saw witness they began to walk away rapidly. When witness ran after them they dropped what they were carrying, and tried to escape. He arrested one man, but the other got away. On going to the spot where the articles had been dropped witness found two pieces of copper.

Defendant said that the last witness was lying. He was sitting along the docks when the witness came up and arrested him, and marching him to where some pieces of copper were lying; he charged him with stealing them.

A store-keeper identified the copper as belonging to a stock weighing 50 lbs, which had been given into his charge the previous week.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till 1.30 p.m.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. CRAIGENGOWER.

On paper Hongkong looked good enough to account for their visitors on Saturday afternoon and, having won the toss, were expected to make their usual score of 150 to 200 runs. Graham and Grimmett, however, were in deadly form, and when Pearce was caught low down from a hard drive back to the bowler and the next three wickets were dismissed for less than 30 runs the outlook began to look serious for the Club. The visitors, fielding well, disposed of their opponents for the small total of 70. Grimmett and Graham shared the bowling honours with 5 wickets each for just around 7 runs each. Craigenower started none too promisingly, but Basa got well set and, with the help of Thompson and Abbas, enabled his side to win easily. Abbas played a forceful innings and hit Taylor into the Jockey Club office for 6, while Thompson played a safe game for the top score of 45. He hit 6 fours and was quite at home with the bowling till he fell a victim to a " Yorker " from Donnelly. Donnelly bowled well and kept a good length. He took 7 wickets for just over 8 runs each. Scores:—

HONGKONG.

T. E. Pearce, c and b Grimmett	15
F. Sutton, l.b.w., b Grimmett	1
Capt. Gray, b Graham	0
Lt.-Col. Morgan, b Graham	10
M. M. Maas, b Graham	11
H. H. Taylor, b Grimmett	4
H. E. Hollands, b Graham	4
P. Jacks, b Grimmett	8
D. E. Donnelly, b Grimmett	0
Dr. Aubrey, b Graham	8
F. Syme Thomson, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	70

Bowling Analysis.

Grimmett	9	2	32	5
Graham	9	1	37	5

CRAIGENGOWER.

T. Ford, st. Sutton, b Morgan	0
C. Sara, c Gray, b Donnelly	4
B. Basa, c Donnelly, b Pearce	31
W. Gray, b Morgan	6
F. Bagg, b Donnelly	11
W. Grimmett, c Pearce, b Donnelly	13
L. A. Rose, b Donnelly	4
J. D. Naria, c Gray, b Donnelly	0
F. Thomson, b Donnelly	45
M. H. Abbas, not out	45
W. Pitt, b Donnelly	0
Extras	7
Total	101

Bowling Analysis.

Donnelly	10	4	55	7
Morgan	5	3	14	2
Pearce	5	0	22	1
Thomson	2	0	22	0
Taylor	3	0	27	0
Maas	4	0	24	0

UNIVERSITY v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match was played on Craigenower's ground at Happy Valley and resulted in a win for the Sappers by 21 runs. The University batted first and Marley was top scorer with a splendid 42. Corporal Adams was very successful with the ball, taking 5 wickets for just over two runs apiece. For the Engineers Lieut. Wahl made 35, and Millard and Lucas won the match with little to spare in the matter of time. Scores:—

UNIVERSITY.

R. Ponsonby Fane, c Millard, b Reakes	3
F. A. Redmond, b Crippwell	17
G. E. Marley, b Adams	42
A. H. Rumjahn, c and b Adams	13
J. D. Wright, b Adams	4
W. Gittens, b Townsend	4
D. Hall, l.b.w., b Townsend	1
D. K. Samy, b Adams	2
Chas. Toon Lok, run out	6
J. C. Thivy, not out	1
J. M. Jack, c Wahl, b Adams	0
Extras	6
Total	100

Bowling Analysis.

Crippwell	9	1	22	1
Reakes	8	0	38	1
Townsend	6	0	22	2
Adams	5	9	11	5

R. E.

Sgt. McGregor, b Marley	1
Spr. Gordon, c Gittens, b Hall	1
Corp. Adams, b Marley	9
Spr. Waller, b Marley	2
Lt. Wahl, c Gittens, b Fane	35
Q.M.S. Reakes, c Redmond, b Rumjahn	21
Lt. C. Lucas, c Marley, b Rumjahn	18
S. S. Crippwell, c Redmond, b Marley	7
Spr. Millard, c Gittens, b Rumjahn	20
Spr. Townsend, l.b.w., b Fane	3
Lt. C. Todd, not out	4
Extras	4
Total	121

Bowling Analysis.

Marley	12	0	48	4
Hall	10	4	18	1
Rumjahn	7	0	41	3
Samy	1	0	19	0
Fane	2	0	4	2

KOWLOON v. NAVY.

This match was played at King's Park, Kowloon, and ended in a rather sensational victory for the Navy. Commander Gibson and the Rev. Hastings proved too formidable with the ball for the home team, whom they disposed of for 33 runs. Gibson did the hat trick, dismissing Lindell, Stapleton and Elson with successive balls. Kowloon had an almost impossible task, but Cobb and Pestonji set to work in earnest and at one time, when they had 5 wickets down for 32, they looked like accomplishing it. Hack and Robinson, however, obtained the necessary runs. An appeal for stumping against Robinson when he had made 6 was given in his favour and made all the difference to Kowloon between winning and losing. Pestonji bowled well, taking 9 wickets for about 6 runs apiece.

After the match the sides battled for 20 minutes each, Kowloon scoring 61 and the Navy 48. Claxton gave a splendid exhibition of hard hitting, making 52 (not out), including 7 fours and 3 sixes, one right into the midst of a bowling match in the Kowloon Bowling Club. Scores:—

KOWLOON.

F. Wheeler, c Devlin, b Hastings	3
J. Stalker, c Gibson, b Hastings	0
A. A. Claxton, l.b.w., b Gibson	8
L. J. Blackburn, b Gibson	8
L. E. S. Hedge, b Hastings	7
P. H. Cobb, c Devlin, b Gibson	8
R. E. Lindell, c Gibson	0
C. J. Stapleton, c Staley, b Gibson	0
J. P. Robinson, not out	43
W. T. Elson, c Gibson, b Hastings	0
R. Pestonji, run out	0
Extras	8
Total	55

Bowling Analysis.

Rev. Hastings	9	2	31	4
Comdr. Gibson	8	3	27	5

NAVY.

Comdr. Gibson, b Pestonji	0
Signalman Hack, b Cobb	26
Rev. Hastings, c Stalker, b Pestonji	5
Mr. Carey, l.b.w., b Pestonji	0
A. P. Wild, b Cobb	0
A. P. Robinson, st. Claxton, b Pestonji	24
A. B. Henley, run out	8
Pie. Moriarty, b Pestonji	4
Writer Staley, b Stalker	8
P. O. Bareilly, not out	1
A. B. Devlin, b Pestonji	0
Extras	3
Total	77

Bowling Analysis.

P. H. Cobb	9	2	20	2
R. Pestonji	10	2	23	6
J. Stalker	2	1	9	1

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB v. R.G.A.

This match was played at Causeway Bay and ended in a win for the C.R.C. by 6 wickets just on time. The Gunners batted first and compiled 159, for 22 of which the first two batsmen were responsible. The C.R.C. fielding was weak and several chances were missed. Yew Man Tsun, with 4 wickets for 23 runs, had the best bowling record. Scoring was slow, and the C.R.C. were left with little over an hour for batting. Chow Yat Kwong and Ng Sze Kwong, however, played forcing cricket and laid the foundation of the victory, the match being won with 4 wickets down and about two minutes to spare. Ng Sze Kwong gave no chances in his innings of 61 (not out). Scores:—

R.G.A.

Bdr. Drummond, b Yew Man Tsun	49
Bdr. Dix, c Ng Sze Yuen, b Ho Wing Kin	33
Gr. Perkins, b Yew Man Tsun	37
Bdr. Mann, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Ho Wing Kin	4
Wing Kin	4
Br. Atmore, b Ho Wing Kin	6
Sergt. Edger, c Ng Sze Yuen, b Yew Man Tsun	6
Gr. Raines, run out	2
Lt. Wilkinson, b Ho Wing Kin	13
Gr. Boccock, not out	13
C.Q.M.S. Moss, b Yew Man Tsun	0
Bdr. Armit, not out	8
Extras	11
Total (for 9 wickets)	159

Bowling Analysis.

Ng Sze Kwong	12	1	53	0
Un. Hew Fan	9	3	30	0
Yew Man Tsun	14	1	23	4
Ho Wing Kin	12	1	42	4

C.R.C.

Chow Yat Kwong, run out	34
Ng Sze Yuen, b Boccock	12
Ng Sze Kwong, not out	61
G. Lee, b Edger	24
H. Ching, b Boccock	20
Un. Hew Fan, not out	1
Extras	11
Total (for 4 wickets)	153

Bowling Analysis.

Ho Wing Kin, Wei Lee San, Yew Man Tsun, Wong Po Kwong, and A. J. Key did not bat.				
Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Boccock	14	1	19	2
Atmore	8	1	20	0
Edger	7	0	47	1

CIVIL SERVICE v. 25th MIDDLESEX.

This game, played on the Civil Service ground at Happy Valley, resulted in a win for the home team. The visitors' bowling was very weak and they were set the task of getting 180 runs in two hours. They only succeeded in scoring 48 in 90 minutes. Goodall had top score of the day, with 82 (not out), which included 14 fours and many pretty hits all round the wicket. Dixon compiled a good 35, mostly scored through the slips, and he was rather unfortunate to be thrown out when he seemed well set. The Middlesex responded very feebly, and with a little luck Bird might have had most of the wickets down in his first three overs. Bird and Hamilton bowled exceedingly well, the former bowling 10 maiden overs out of 12 and taking 5 wickets for 7 runs, and Hamilton bowled one exceedingly fine maiden over in which he lowered two wickets with successive balls. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

W. Dixon, run out	35
D. M. Goodall, not out	82
C. Sower, c Grove, b Tebbett	30
J. C. Fletcher, c Butterworth, b Tebbett	2
W. E. Edmonds, b Parnell	28
F. S. Ling, c Tebbett, b Fawthorpe	6
Extras	3
Total	178

P. F. Lambie, R. C. Wicheh, R. E. O. Bird, B. W. Bradbury, and E. W. Hamilton did not bat.

Howling Analysis.

Parnell	10	0	52	1
Fawthorpe	5	0	35	1
Butterworth	5	0	0	0
Cooper	2	0	10	0
Tebbett	3	0	25	2
Woodward	1	0	20	0

Lt. C. Butterworth, c Wicheh, b Hamilton	10
Pte. Smith, c Wicheh, b Bird	13
Capt. Smith, c Lambie, b Bird	3
Lt. Cooper, b Bird	1
Lt. C. Tebbett, b Hamilton	11
Corp. Parnell, st. Lambie, b Bird	1
Corp. Fawthorpe, b Bird	1
Pte. Woodward, b Hamilton	6
Pte. Ede, b Hamilton	0
Pte. Groves, b Hamilton	0
Pte. Thompson, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	49

Bowling Analysis.

Hamilton	10	1	30	5
Bird	12	10	7	5
Dixon	3	0	7	0

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

On Saturday, both clubs at the head of the league table were defeated. Craigenower trounced the Club, and the Navy beat Kowloon. Scoring on the whole was low, the only exception being the Civil Service against the Middlesex. The best batting performance was by Goodall, of the Civil Service, who made 82 (not out). The next best was 81 (not out) by Ng Sze Kwong against the R.G.A. Thomson, of Craigenower, also deserves special mention for his innings of 45 at a critical time against the Club. Bird, bowling for Civil Service, sent down 15 overs, 10 of which were maidens, and took 5 wickets for 7 runs. He had very hard lines in missing the wickets by inches on many occasions. It seemed to be a bowler's day, and Adams, of the R.E., Graham and Grimmett, of Craigenower, and Hamilton, of the Civil Service, all materially helped their sides to victory. Donnelly continues to do the bulk of the hard work in bowling for the Club, and to do it well. Pestonji tried hard to win the match for his side against the Navy, having 8 wickets for 25. Commander Gibson and the Rev. Hastings were almost unplayable on a very true wicket at Kowloon, and the former did the "hat trick". The defeat of both Hongkong and Kowloon opens up the league, and now that the military teams are showing better form, and that the Navy has come to the fore, it looks as if we are going to have a keen and interesting competition. There will be considerable alterations and postponement of fixtures for the next few weeks on account of the Defence Corps Camp.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Hongkong	6	4	1	1	13
Civil Service	6	3	0	3	12
Kowloon	6	3	1	2	11
University	5	2	1	1	7
C.R.C.	4	2	1	1	7
Craigenower	4	2	2	0	6
R.E.	4	1	4	0	6
R.G.A.	3	1	4	0	6
Navy	3	1	2	0	3
Middlesex	5	1	4	0	3

TENNIS.

INTERPORT TENNIS AT KOWLOON.

Yesterday afternoon a return match was played between Elmore and Norman (the Shanghai Champions) and Green and Ng Sze Kwong at the Kowloon Cricket Club. After a close game the home pair managed to pull off the match by winning the final set 9-7. Green and Ng Sze Kwong lost the first set, 4-6; won the second 6-4; won the third 6-0; lost the fourth set 4-6; and won the fifth set after a very close struggle by 9-7.

There was also a match between the Royal Engineers and the Kowloon Cricket Club, in which the home side were victorious by 57-12. Athorne and Page, of the R.E., lost to Kears and Foster, 2-8; lost to Edwards and Herridge, 2-0; lost to Stapleton and Jack, 2-5; McGregor and White (R.E.) lost to Kay and Foster, 4-7; beat Edwards and Herridge, 6-5; beat Stapleton and Jack, 7-3; Cradock and Charters (R.E.) lost to Kay and Foster, 1-10; beat Edwards and Herridge, 9-2; beat Stapleton and Jack, 7-4.

YACHTING.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB'S OPENING CRUISE.

The Opening Cruise of the Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club was held yesterday, to Doubtful Bay. A fair number of yachts took part.

The programme consisted of a race out-and-back and a race for yachts, including those not registered in the H.K.C.Y.C. The results were as follows:—

Race Out and Back—Dawn, 1st; Gael, 2nd; Toinette, 3rd; Andree, 4th; and Lybeth, 5th.

Race round Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rocks, Committee Launch, twice round. Distance, 8 miles. Order of finish: Halcyon, Bonito, Dawn, Gael, Lybeth, Andree, and Toinette.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The 88th Company further increased their lead in this competition on Friday night at the Soldiers' Club, Sergt. Davis and Capt. Cooney winning by 100 and 102 points respectively. Scores:—

88th Co. R.G.A.	25th MIDDLESEX REGT.
Sergt. Davis.....250	Lt. Cpl. Sewell.....150
Capt. Cooney.....250	Capt. Hender.....140

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

NAVY, 2: R.G.A., 0.

This match in the United Services League was played on the Club Ground on Saturday. Neither side was at full strength, the R.G.A. being especially weak, owing to the absence of three of their regular players. The Navy soon threatened the R.G.A. goal, but Dickenson cleared. Hutchison broke through again, but was charged off the ball by Dickenson. The gunners then took up the attack, well-judged pass sent Youngman away, and, beating Black for pace, he put in a good centre, which, however, was not utilised. Shortly afterwards, Green had hard lines in not heading a goal. Play was transferred to the other end with a rush, and a muddle by Jones, followed by a " Yorker " in front of goal, tempted Attwood to rush out to save. He failed to get the ball away, and it went to Hutchison, who seized his opportunity and opened the scoring for the Navy with a well-placed shot. The R.G.A. tried hard to equalise and Crocker was called upon to save a shot from Baxter. Green, too, put in a likely effort just before half-time, but it went just over the bar. At the interval the Navy was leading by the only goal. A few minutes after resuming, the sailors broke away, and Byrne, eluding the backs, put in a shot which Attwood managed to touch, but this, most of the play took place in the Navy half of the field, although the gunners were never very dangerous. It was due to the splendid game played by Black and Crocker, the two veteran Navy backs. Both played with rare judgment, and nearly always had the measure of the opposing forwards. Baxter hit the upright with the ball, and from a shot by Gretton, Green just failed to get his head to a high ball a few yards from goal. A dangerous rush by the Navy right wing looked like ending in another goal, but the attackers failed the score. The ball coming back, Baxter tried another shot but could not get past. The game thus finished with a win for the Navy by two goals to nil. Teams:—

Navy—Crocker, Crocker and Black; Rundle, Smith and Biggs; Hutchison, Llewellyn, Byrne, Newcombe and Cape.

R.G.A.—Attwood, Jones and Dickenson; Sherman, Talford, and Townsend; Youngman, Gretton, Green, Jones, J. L., and Baxter.

Referee—Mr. Wright.

DIVISION II.

KOWLOON, 1: SOUTH CHINA, 0.

This was the only second division match at Happy Valley on Saturday, that between the Staff and Department and St. Joseph's having been postponed. In the first half the Kowloon goal had some wonderful escapes, but the interval arrived with both custodians unbeaten. In the second half the Athletics took up the attack in a business-like way, but they were very weak in front of goal, generally shooting yards over the bar. Jennings, in goal for the Kowloon, always seemed to be in the right place, and effected numerous clearances, and, although shots were rained at and around him by the opposing forwards, he managed to keep his charge intact. The Kowloon backs, too, played a good bustling game and did not allow the Athletic men much time for placing. The winning goal was scored from a breakaway by the Kowloon team, Clemo being responsible for the shot, which came from a pass from the right wing. The Kowloon juniors deserve credit for snatching a victory from such formidable opponents.

Referee—Mr. Dickenson.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals.
88th Co.	3	0	0	7	9
S. C. Athletics	5	1	0	6	12
83rd Co.	1	0	1	5	1
Kowloon	3	1	1	5	3
87th Co.	1	1	0	1	9
R.E. Res.	4	0	2	5	20
Middlesex Res.	3	0	1	5	9
St. Joseph's	3	1	1	5	4
Staff & Dept.	2	0	2	0	5

INTIMATIONS

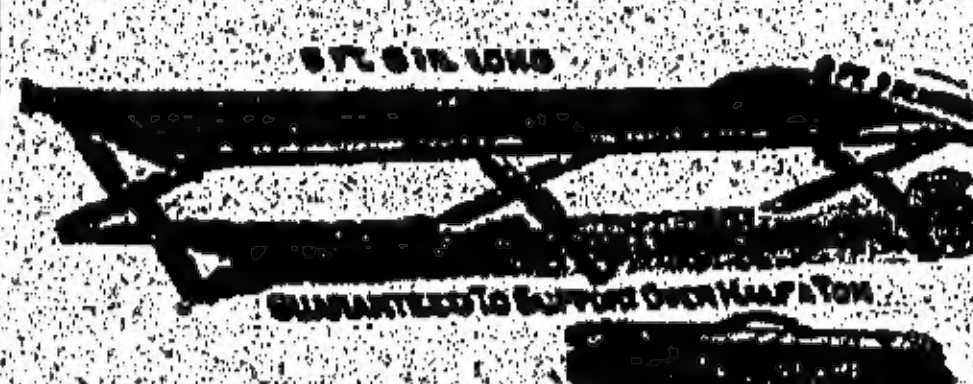
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THE WAR.

BRITISH CAPTURES IN FLANDERS.

BATTLE RAGING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY SUFFERS SEVERE LOSSES.

ENGAGEMENT IN HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

JAPAN'S ASSISTANCE TO THE ALLIES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

CONSOLIDATING CAPTURED GROUND.

LONDON, November 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We consolidated the ground we captured last night northward and north-westward of Passchendaele.

Hostile artillery is active eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

LONDON, November 17th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the British Front, reviewing the week's operations, telegraphs as follows:—Throughout the week the artillery has been most active. When it was evident that the Germans were preparing a serious effort to recover some of the lost positions, from which we have now direct observation over all the plain in Belgium, shelling frequently rose to intense drumfire bombardments. The crisis came on Tuesday evening, when the German infantry were seen to be massing in formidable numbers for an attack due north of Passchendaele. The attack, however, never developed, and in spite of all its preparation it was powerless when our guns shot down on the massing troops. The men in the front lines say they have never seen anything fiercer or more annihilating than our barrage. Under it the German troops assembling simply melted. Very few of our men even in the advanced posts had an opportunity to fire a shot.

The great German effort failed before it had fairly begun. Then, taking advantage of the failure, we thrust forward to some isolated posts and further out into a swamp in the wilderness on our left, and the net result of the German effort was that with our main line unshaken we had gained a little on the flank.

Exhausted or discouraged by his failure, the enemy made no further effort to attack.

The British last night carried out a neat operation on the slope of the ridge, surprising the Germans while their relief was in progress. There was sharp and confused fighting at some points, but the resistance was not formidable. We have firmly established ourselves in our new positions.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAPTURE OF POSITIONS AT PASSCHENDAELE.

LONDON, November 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We are pursuing the enemy.

Lancashire and Berkshire detachments, yesterday evening, carried out a successful operation in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele and captured further portions of the defences on the main ridge, to the north of the village, including a strongly fortified farm. They also took some prisoners.

We slightly advanced our line at certain points to the west of this locality.

The enemy's artillery was active throughout the night on the battlefield, particularly in the Passchendaele sector.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

PARIS, November 17th.

A communique reports lively artillery firing on the right of the Meuse. In Upper Alsace an enemy attack at Altkirch was frustrated.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, November 17th.

A communique says that both artillery were active north of Courcy.

We repulsed enemy detachments endeavouring to approach in the vicinity. There has been a fairly lively artillery duel at Schopholz in Upper Alsace.

The Near East.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE

LONDON, November 17th.

A Palestine official report states:—There were minor advances yesterday in certain sectors of our front. The Yeomanry on Thursday took the Adushsheh ridge, five miles south-eastward of Ramleh, and captured 360 prisoners.

The Yeomanry carried the position at a gallop, and 431 Turks were counted on the ground.

The Australians, in taking El Tine, captured a large number of prisoners, three aeroplanes, and considerable quantities of ammunition and stores.

One hostile aeroplane was brought down on Thursday.

The Turks are reported to be endeavouring to prepare an entrenched position northward of Jaffa, parallel with the Anja River.

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Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

NOTABLE ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, November 17th.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy, without considering his losses, renewed his attacks on the Asiago Plateau to the sea between Salotto and San Andre-Adibar-Barano. The enemy forced a passage under the protection of the most violent artillery fire, and crossed to the right bank at Folina and Fagare. Our artillery destroyed the enemy at Folina and we captured 300 prisoners.

We heavily attacked a greater number which had crossed at Fagare, capturing 600 prisoners. Our artillery shelled the rest, hindering their return to the bank.

The enemy at the Zenson loop is being closed up in a restricted zone.

The workshops are shut and are selling off their goods, and the gondoliers are transporting families with their effects to the port towns.

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The Italians between Brenta and the Piave, on Mount Grappa, which is 6,000 feet high, are withstanding the enemy waves and preventing their descent on Asolo, Treviso and Vicenza.

The struggle is very fierce along the Piave, where the Italians are making great sacrifices and have almost reconquered the Zenson Bend.

British monitors participated in the defence on the Piave, bombarding the enemy forces at the mouth of the river.

THE EVACUATION OF VENICE.
LONDON, November 17th.

The Daily Mail Correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that only 20,000 inhabitants remain in Venice and every removable work of art has gone.

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JAPAN AND THE WAR.

DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO EUROPE IMPOSSIBLE.

TOKYO, November 17th.

The Minister of Finance, in a speech, declared that it was absolutely impossible to dispatch Japanese troops to Europe.

The Allies well appreciated the difficulties and had never pressed the matter, but Japan's willingness to shoulder the Allied cause was demonstrated by her naval, shipping, industrial and financial co-operation and assistance. Japan had rendered the Allies directly and indirectly, financial help aggregating \$1,000,000,000.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

PARIS, November 17th.

Tsarkev Selo has changed hands twice since November 11th.

After a short fight, M. Kerensky first occupied Tsarkev Selo and reached it within five miles of Petrograd.

With regard to the fighting at Alexanderovsk, the Maximalists state that M. Kerensky's troops, from an armoured train, vainly opened fire with guns and machine-guns, and that an attempted advance by the Cossacks on the rear of Pulkova was promptly checked by armour.

The Maximalist scouts reported that M. Kerensky's Cossacks numbered so few that when they went out to fight they were only able to leave small parties at Tsarkev Selo.

Pending the negotiations which are proceeding, the railway strike has been suspended.

RIOTING AT MOSCOW.

Much rioting and bloodshed is reported from Moscow. It is stated that 2,000 people were killed and the premises of the Cadet Corps were invaded and a large number of Cadets were killed.

KERENSKY'S FORCES RETIRE.

PETROGRAD, November 16th.

The Kerensky forces have retired in the direction of Pavlovsk and Gatchina.

The Maximalists announce their occupation of Tsarkev Selo, and claim they inflicted 1,500 casualties among the Cossacks in the fighting near Alexanderovsk station. The Maximalists admit twenty casualties.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY RENOUNCED.

LONDON, November 17th.

Sir George Buchanan, British Minister at Petrograd, telegraphs that the Russian Government, on the ground of the economic conditions arising out of the war, on October 24th, renounced the Anglo-Russian Commercial Treaty of January 18th, 1909, which, accordingly, will terminate on October 24th, 1918.

LORD COWDRAY'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, November 17th.

Lord Cowdray has written a letter to Mr. Lloyd George attributing his resignation to Lord Northcliffe's letter, and explaining that it was the first intimation he received that the Premier desired a change at the Air Ministry. He states that the Air Force Bill will give the nation an air service with the full powers that the country demanded, and claims the chief credit for the introduction of the Bill. He concludes by stating that during the year the effective air forces of the army had increased threefold.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET WILL ABOLISH THE POLITICAL CENSORSHIP.

PARIS, November 17th.

The general impression is that the new Cabinet will obtain a strong majority in Parliament.

It is understood that M. Clemenceau will abolish the political censorship, retaining the military and diplomatic censorship, and the Press will be informed daily of the news to be suppressed as being prejudicial to the national defence. Those infringing the regulations will be court-martialled for treason. Such cases will be referred to the military jurisdiction.

THE NEW PREMIER.

M. Clemenceau, the new French Premier and Minister of War, as President of the Senate's Army Committee, is one of the best informed men in France on the military situation. He has always demanded greater energy in the prosecution of the war.

The new Ministry is a concentration of the Republican groups to the exclusion of the Conservatives, Royalists and Socialists.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 17th.

The silver market is without feature. Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report states that the market is lifeless. Shanghai exchange is dull, and is little disposed to change, though there has been a slight recovery.

CHINESE TELEGRAM.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RESIGNATION OF CABINET.

PEKING, November 17th.

The Premier and all the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations.

The Premier intends to leave for Tientsin whether the resignations are accepted or not.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOO SAN PO.")

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

SHANGHAI, November 18th.

Tan Chi-jui has resigned the Premiership and left on the 16th for Tientsin. The Ministers and Commander Tan Chi-kwei have also resigned.

The President held a consultation with Hsu Shi-chang and Wang Shi-cheng over the question and decided to try to persuade Tan Chi-jui to withdraw his resignation.

Wong Shi-cheng has been appointed acting Premier.

Fu Liang-so, Tsuchun, and Chu Shao-hsiang, Civil Governor of Hunan, have escaped from Changsha to Hankow. The Government will dismiss them.

TUCHUNS AND THE SENATE.

Some Tsuchuns have demanded the dismissal of the special Senate and the convening of a new Parliament.

JAPAN'S INTERESTS IN CHINA.

ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King asked:—Does the United States' recognition that Japan has a special interest in China imply that Japan's right to concessions and commercial interests in China is superior to that of the other Allies? If so, has Great Britain recognised the special interest of Japan in China?

Mr. Balfour replied:—It is not the function of the British Government to interpret what is implied, or not implied, in agreements signed by friendly foreign Powers. Regarding the last part of the question, there has been no recent change in the attitude of the British Government.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. V. SHIP-PING CONTROLLER.

LONDON, November 16th.

The King's Bench has granted the China Mutual Steamship Co. a declaration against the Shipping Controller that the voyage of the Chinese steamer Keanan from Liverpool to the East was at their risk and for their profit.

The Controller had informed the owners that the Government proposed to requisition their ships, but ordered them to run the vessels as if they had not been taken over.

The Judge said that if such a scheme as the Controller proposed were to be carried out the service of the owners must be obtained by negotiation, and not by command.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, November 17th.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has conferred with the Shipping Board with a view to adjusting the naval and merchant shipbuilding programmes so as to secure maximum results.

Mr. Daniels subsequently stated that all were working in perfect harmony, concentrating on destroyers and merchant ships. Also that Mr. Henry Ford had joined the Emergency Fleet Corporation which was speeding up the new merchant fleet.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FARMERS.

BUFFALO, November 17th.

At a session of the American Labour Federation, the President of the Farmers' Congress pledged that the farmers would unite with labour to help win the war. He said the farmers realised the great responsibility resting on them. It was important that the workers in the cities and in the fields should understand each other and should join hands in putting down profiteering.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

LONDON, November 17th.

The result of the Manchester November Handicap was as follows:—

Planet 1
Go On 2
Aerbat 3
Seventeen ran. Won by five lengths, with six lengths between second and third.
The

FIVE HUNDRED MILES TO FREEDOM. BRITISH PRISONER'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

An Englishman, who was taken prisoner by the Germans in East Africa on January 1st, and successfully made his escape shortly afterwards, has recorded his experiences in a letter printed in the *Northern Post and Herald*, South Africa. The letter describes how, after marching nearly 500 miles with the Germans as a prisoner, the writer and his companion marched well over 250 miles in 16 days in making their escape, this distance being the longest so far covered in German East Africa by any escaping prisoners.

WITH THE GERMANS.
The letter begins by describing the journey with the Germans. On January 2nd our officer told us, the writer says, we would start for the prison camp about midday. The journey was supposed to take about a week and our destination was Mahenge. We had to march in time and found marching hard work, after having used to riding. We had to carry all our kit. I had a fairly big load, my great coat, waterproof sheet, and a nosing containing rations and cooking utensils. We were in good country for marching, no hills, but unfortunately rather swampy after the December rains. The rain holds up a little in January, so we were lucky. We arrived at the about five days until we arrived at the first German magazine, as they call them. We call the magazines supply depots. They did not overmarch us—not more than six hours a day, but it was quite enough. We always started our day's march about 6 o'clock. The only food we were served out with was rice. As you know, I am fond of rice, but after having it for meals three times daily I do not like it as much as I did formerly. Fortunately I had a few pounds of flour, and my half section and I were able to vary our menu with a small loaf of bread daily.

AT MAHENGHE.
Our guard consisted of 10 black Askaris and two Germans. The one German spoke English very well. I had several yarns with him. He was very tired of the war, and admitted they were hopelessly beaten out here, but all I spoke to have every confidence they are winning in Europe. We were all very pleased to arrive at the first German magazine, as there carriers were arranged for. It was a great march with nothing to carry. We made good use of the carriers in camp; they fetched water and wood for us and made our fire, etc. The letter goes on to describe the prisoners' arrival at Mahenge, a small pretty town in the hills, on the 12th day, where about ten political prisoners have been imprisoned since the beginning of the war. Here they had a few days' rest and more liberal rations were given them, and they made arrangements for another 14 days' march to the main prison camp. Their chief diet was again rice, and the country made marching difficult and unpleasant. On February 4th they reached a magazine and had orders to wait for further instructions before proceeding to the main prison camp. Up to that time they had marched nearly 500 miles and still had four days' march to go before reaching the camp.

A DESPERATE RESOLVE.
At Mahenge, a man who was captured with the Belgian forces and had been a prisoner for nearly two years, joined them. On two occasions he had attempted to escape from the Germans, but was recaptured. He now arranged to conspire with one of the men, but the fellow backed out at the last minute. "He then sounded me," the writer of the letter continues, "but I was not keen on it. I did not fancy wandering about in the bush and without firearms. As each day went by I got more sick of the life, and the idea of life as a prisoner in the main prison camp was a horrible one. I made up my mind one night that if I made up my mind to escape, I would make the attempt with him. I went to him the next day and asked him if it would be possible to arrange for a native guide to take us to the British lines. He could speak Swahili fairly well and he at once got busy. We were then in country where the natives were not so much in favour of the Germans; in fact, most of them favoured the British. He found a native porter who was willing to guide us to Songea. This was on February 8th. We arranged if possible to attempt our escape on February 7th. The boy was to take our haversacks containing food in a bucket, to the river as it drew water. After sunset we were to get them somehow. This boy failed us at the last minute and backed out. I then asked me if I would make the attempt with him. He fortunately had a compass, a hand-drawn map, also some dried meat. He was fair with me and told me we were liable to be shot at sight when escaping, but I was fed up with the life and I agreed to make the attempt."

BLOOD BROTHERHOOD.
The letter goes on to describe their escape, with a small stock of rations consisting mainly of rice, a bag of Kaffir corn meal, salt, and some dried meat. On the first night they nearly walked into an Askari camp, and on another occasion just escaped running into a German patrol. Their chief food was a kind of thick porridge and some dried meat, and as they heard lions, they had to keep watch during the night and keep a good fire going.

Two days after the start they came to a lonely native hut, but the owner could not tell them the way to Songea. Later on they met a native, fishing, and W. promised him a substantial reward if he got them safely to Songea. The native took them to his brother's kraal that evening where they had a really soya meal of native porridge made very thick, almost like dough, and green molasses. There were four natives here, and the guide went off and had a long talk with one of them. They returned, each carrying a nasty little axe. W. thought that things did not look very promising, but knowing something of Central African natives, he said there was only one way of keeping natives to their word, and that was to perform a ceremony, called "blood brotherhood" with the parties concerned. As they appeared to be in a tight corner, they asked the guide

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OUT IN FRANCE. CONSTANT WORK TO OCCUPY THE MIND.

Life in the trenches is not only monotonous and uncomfortable but also entails a great deal of hard work. Trenches are always being repaired. They are often blown in by shells, but in the long run it is the elements which do the most damage. You may say that in the majority of places, where the fighting is of a desultory character, the elements do three times as much damage as the enemy's shell fire. The greatest scourge of all is water. If your trenches are situated in low-lying, damp ground, you are often nearly heart-broken by your misfortune. Water makes long sections of your trench collapse at one time. Water rots the sand-bags, so that you are compelled to rebuild a trench for fear that it may collapse later on. Water floods your dug-outs and renders them uninhabitable. Allied to this evil is that the autumn becomes as hard as flint for two or three weeks in the winter months. Then suddenly it thaws and down they all come, the water coming out everywhere. Before you can repair the damage, another frost comes, and you have to hack for hours in ground like solid steel. Work—eternal work. That is your lot in the trenches. Even when a trench is comparatively good order, work has to be done, for no trench is so good that it cannot be made better.

Every battalion is given a certain amount of work to do while it is holding the line. The Battalion Commander apportions some of it. He goes round every day and points out to the different company commanders places which must be repaired. He will say, "This trench is not deep enough," or "You must dig a drain here," or "These sand-bags are rotting; you will have to tear down this part of the trench and rebuild it." But these are comparatively small odd jobs. It often happens that a trench is in such a state of disrepair that a whole month of hard work may be needed to effect an improvement. Clearly, in a case like this, some definite plan will have to be thought out. It is no good leaving the matter to the battalions. They are only in the trenches for a few days. One battalion may commence a job one way, and the relieving battalion may continue it in a wholly different way. At that rate the work would never be finished. Consequently, the Brigadier is responsible for these major improvements. He goes round and says, "This trench will have to be entirely rebuilt, or 'A new company trench' will have to be made from here to there." He sends for the officer commanding the brigade engineering company, and tells him what he wants done, promising him as many men as he requires from the four battalions of the brigade. It may be a big job requiring eighty men continuously at work.

In that case each of the four companies in a battalion front may be provided two working parties, each of twenty men, to do the work day and night. And as the work goes on under the superintendence of the sappers. Each battalion which comes into the line continues the work of the battalion it has relieved. Even when a battalion is out of the line it may have to send up a party to help in the work of improvement. Officers are in charge of the working parties. The construction of dug-outs is another important feature of trench-work. Although the men hate working in the trenches, they work eagerly enough on the construction of dug-outs. They will do a great deal if they know it is for their own benefit. That is the reason why battalions nearly always hold the same front when they come into the line. If the officers and men know that they are likely to hold a certain line for a long time, they will make a considerable effort to improve their own future comfort. It is the thought that all work done is for the benefit of others which paralyses energy. It is only human nature for man to say, "Why the devil should we build cosy dug-outs and dig fine trenches? We shall never come into these trenches again. Let our successors fend for themselves." No amount of sapper drilling or swearing will compel men to perform more than the barest minimum of work when they are in that frame of mind.

Although working in the trenches is very irksome, it has at least one value quite apart from the material. I mean by this that constant work does undoubtedly tend to occupy the mind, which might otherwise brood on the miseries and dangers of the life. Even in the front line I have almost forgotten that I was in the trenches, by leading a hand and working hard with the men for two or three hours, digging and filling sand-bags and piling them up till we made a thick wall of them. Work does unquestionably divert the mind. It helps, if only in a slight degree, to lessen one's sense of the helplessness of this existence in the midst of damp and squalor and ruin—aye, and of pain and sudden death. It is even possible to employ a little imagination under these conditions. You can say to yourself, "What Vauban did for the great fortresses of France, I can do for this little bit of trench." I have seen pride in good workmanship even in the trenches, and can honestly say that I have sometimes felt such pride myself. SUBALTERN.

and his brother if they would perform the ceremony, and this they agreed to do. This is a most binding and sacred oath with the native. The ceremony restored their confidence, and they went off to sleep quite comfortably.

AFTER MANY DAYS' marching, sometimes through thick bush country, as they did not wish to meet the Germans by taking the roads, and passing through some native villages, they arrived at a small British outpost, and later reached Songea, where they were able to give the chief intelligence officers some useful information about the Germans. The writer says he had a look at himself in a mirror the first time for over a month. He had set out with the idea of a six or eight day march and had been in the army in the bush for over a fortnight. In Central Africa, armed only with a walking stick, his boots were full of holes and badly worn, but as there was only a food supply depot at Songea, he was unable to get a new issue of clothing, but some of the fellows there gave him some spare kit.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THE WAR.

[BY OTTO H. KAHN.]

The editor of the *Christian*, from which paper this article is taken, says: "Recently there was held in New York a meeting of the Merchants Association, a body which comprises the leading commercial men of that city. Its object was to further the success of the Liberty Loan, and its result was remarkable. The most striking address was delivered by Mr. Otto H. Kahn, a prominent German-American, and we have pleasure in reproducing it for the clear statement it contains of the objectives of the war as they appear to one of a German birth, who is able to see things in their proper perspective. We wish that it might be circulated in the Fatherland, for in the enlightenment of the German democracy lies the greatest hope of Peace."

We have met to-day in pursuance of a high purpose, a purpose which at this anxious moment is one and the same wherever, throughout the world, the language of free men is spoken and understood.

It is the purpose of a common determination to fight and to bear and to dare everything and never to cease our rest until the accursed thing which has brought upon the world this international calamity, the devil's visitation of this appalling War, is destroyed beyond all possibility of resurrection.

That accursed thing is not a nation, but an evil spirit, which has made us government possessed by it and executing its abhorrent and bloody bidding, an abomination in the sight of God and man.

What we are now contending for by the side of our splendidly brave and sorely tried Allies, after infinite forbearance, after delay which many of us round it hard to bear, are the things which are amongst the highest and most cherished of the civilized world has attained through the toil, sacrifice, and suffering of its best in the course of many centuries.

They are the things without which darkness would fall upon hope, and life would become intolerable. They are the things of humanity, liberty, justice, and mercy, for which the best men amongst all the nations of the world, in determination have fought and bled these many generations past, which were the ideals of Luther, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, and a host of others who had made the name of Germany great and beloved until fanatical Prussianism run amuck came to make its deeds a by-word and a hissing.

This appalling conflict which has been drenching the world with blood is not a mere fight of one or more peoples against one or more other peoples. It goes far deeper. It sharply divides the soul and conscience of the world. It transcends vastly the bounds of racial allegiances. It is ethically fundamental in determination, its attitude toward it, the thing has been by—if it ever was—when race, and blood and inherited affiliations were permitted to count.

A century and a half ago Americans of English birth rose to free this country from the oppression of the rulers of England. Today, Americans of German birth are called upon to rise, together with their fellow citizens of all races, to free not only this country but the whole world from the oppression of the rulers of Germany, an oppression far less capable of being endured and of far graver portent.

TO RESCUE GERMANY.

Speaking as one born of German parents, I do not hesitate to state it is my deep conviction that the greatest service which men of German birth or antecedents can render to the country of their origin is to proclaim and to stand up for those great and fine ideals and national qualities and traditions which they inherited from their ancestors, and to set their faces like flint against the monstrous doctrines and acts of a "rule" which have robbed them of the German many which they loved and in which they took just pride, the Germany which had the goodwill, respect, and admiration of the entire world.

I do not hesitate to state it as my solemn conviction that the more unmistakably and wholeheartedly Americans of German origin throw themselves into the struggle which this country has entered in order to rescue Germany, no less than America and the rest of the world, from those sinister forces that are, in President Wilson's language, the enemy of all mankind, the better they protect and serve the true advantage of the German people. I measure my words. They are borne out all too emphatically by the hideous eloquence of deeds which have appalled the conscience of the civilized world. They are borne out by mumberless expressions, written and spoken, of German professors employed by the State to teach its youth.

The burden of that teaching is that might makes right, and that the German nation has been chosen to exercise morally, and actually, the overlordship of the world, and must and will accomplish that task and that destiny whatever the cost in bloodshed, misery, and ruin. The spirit of that teaching, in its intolerance, its mixture of sanctimoniousness and covetousness, and its self-righteous assumption of a world-improving mission, is closely akin to the spirit from which were bred the religious wars of the past through the long and dark years when Protestants and Catholics killed one another and devastated Europe.

I speak in sorrow, for I am speaking of the country of my origin, and I have not forgotten what I owe to it.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.
I speak in bitter disappointment, for I am thinking of the Germany of former days, the Germany which has contributed its full share to the store of the world's imperishable assets, and which, in not a few fields of human endeavour, achievement, held the leading place among the nations of the earth. And I speak in the firm faith that, when people shall have shaken off that accursed spirit, the dreadful world which an evil fate has cast upon them, that former Germany is bound to arise again and, in due course of time, will again

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"WE WILL DELIVER THE SHIPS."

ENGLISH SHIPYARDS ROAR WITH ACTION.

GLASGOW, October 1st.

On the hull of a big ship being built in one of the many yards that line the river banks of Scotland and North-west England, a workman has written, with chalk, in bold letters six feet high, five words that express the determination of British shipbuilders to "do their bit" toward defeating the German submarines. The five words are: "We will deliver the ships."

A staff correspondent of the Associated Press has now just completed a trip through the yards of the rivers Tyne, Tyne, Wear and Clyde as the guest of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty.

Great Britain not only will deliver the ships they are being delivered now, hundreds of them, of the four principal shipbuilding rivers of the country every available foot of adjoining land has a ship, more or less completed over it. Nearly engine works are turning out motive power for the vessels at a tremendous rate.

Shipbuilders, men, women, boys, girls, all are working at top speed to beat the Germans.

The rivers are overflowing with smoke, blast furnaces are blowing everywhere, streaks of red metal are back and forth in the rolling mists and through it all on the busy rivers there is a roar of automatic riveters, the clashing of sledges on steel plates, and the throbbing of ponderous machines that punch holes in plates an inch thick, which at times truly is deafening.

Just now the builders of ships are rushing through work on countless destroyers, cruisers and other naval ships that must remain for the present as mysteries. They, too, are working at a tremendous rate completing merchant ships of which there appear to be hundreds. Some are being built for private owners, some for the government.

Especially fast work is being done on the merchant ships as the government and the builders are anxious to increase their tonnage by building standard vessels of which many are even now under construction, many having been launched. These standard ships, builders agree, will greatly enlarge the output of tonnage. In the first place, it was pointed out, construction has been greatly simplified as all parts of hulls, engines and all parts have been standardized and may be used where first needed. Heretofore thirty-five sizes of steel sections were used in building an ordinary ship. The standardization process has reduced this number to eight.

So far, all the standards, as they are called, have been named after flowers, the word "war" preceding the name of the flower, such as "War Rose," "War Thistle," "War Poppy." But for the name it would be impossible to tell that they are standards. They all will be well armed.

The Germans in the early days of the war tried their best to destroy the yards of the Tyne, the Tyne and the Wear. In one shop behind a mass of roaring machinery there is a big brass plate, placed there by the company in honour of more than a score of employees who were killed on the spot when a Zeppelin bomb crashed through the roof and exploded. On any river they will point out to the visitor where bombs, from the Zeppelins have dropped before the British did away with the menace—at least in that section of the country. The Zeppelins don't even try to reach the yards any more. It would be suicide for them to make the attempt.

deserve and attain the goodwill and the respect of the world and the affectionate loyalty of all those of German blood in foreign lands.

But I know that neither Germany, nor this country, nor the rest of the world can return to happiness and peace and fruitful labour until it shall have been made manifest, bitterly and unmistakably manifest to the rulers who bear the blood-guilt for this wanton War, and to their misinformed and misguided peoples, that the spirit which dominated it cannot prevail, that the hateful doctrines and methods of pursuit of which, and in compliance with which it is conducted, are rejected with abhorrence by the civilized world, and that the over-weening ambitions which it was meant to serve can never be achieved.

The fight for civilization, which we fondly believed had been won many years ago, must be fought over again. In this sacred struggle it is now our privilege to take no mean part, and our glory to bring sacrifices.

Our one and supreme job, the one purpose to which all others must give way, is to bring this War to a successful conclusion. One of the means toward that end is to make the Liberty Loan a veritable triumph, an overwhelming expression of our gigantic economic strength.

To accomplish that, let each one of us feel himself personally responsible. Let each one of us work in it our life depended on the result. And, in very real sense, does not our national life and our individual life depend on the outcome of this War?

Would life be tolerable if the power of President Wilson and his Government held the world by the throat, if the primacy of the earth belonged to a Government steeped in the doctrines of a barbarous past, and supported by a ruling caste which preaches the deification of sheer might, which despises liberty, hates democracy, and would destroy both if it could?

To that spirit and to those doctrines, we, citizens of America and servants, as such, of humanity, will oppose our solemn and unshakable resolution: "To make the world safe for democracy." To make the world safe with a clear conscience, and we will wage a war which more than five hundred years ago were uttered by the Parliament of Scotland:—

"It is not for glory, or for riches, or for honour that we fight, but for liberty alone, which no good man loses but with his life."

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Pants to Match.							
Waist	32	34	36	38	40	42	ins.
Price	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$5.75	\$6.00	each.
Medium Weight All Wool Pants.							
Waist	38	40	42	ins.			
Price	\$4.25	\$4.50	\$4.77	each.			
Fairly Heavy Weight All Wool Pants.							
Waist	36	38	40	42	ins.		
Price	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$6.75	\$7.00	each.		

No. 855. Medium weight fine grade natural wool. Vests with half sleeves.

Size	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	ins.		
Price	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$5.75	\$6.00	\$6.25	\$6.50	\$6.75	each.		
Ditto with long sleeves.				Pants Reaching to Ankle.						
Size	36	38	40	ins.	Waist	30	32	34	36	ins.
Price	\$6.00	\$6.25	\$6.50	each.	Price	\$4.50	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$5.75	pair.

No. 7066. Heavy weight natural wool underwear suitable for home going. Long sleeves.

Vests	34	36	38	40	ins.
Price	\$7.25	\$7.50	\$7.75	\$8.25	each.
Pants	38	40	42	44	ins.
Price	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$5.75	\$6.00	pair.

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YOKOHAMA Capt. Soyed 12.500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA Capt. Toyama 2.180
MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY, 2nd Dec., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Nishimura 6.000
SUWA MARU (FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Sekine 21.000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and BENTEN MARU (SATURDAY, 1st Dec.).
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Kobe TOTOMI MARU (SUNDAY, 2nd Dec.).
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TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 14th Jan.
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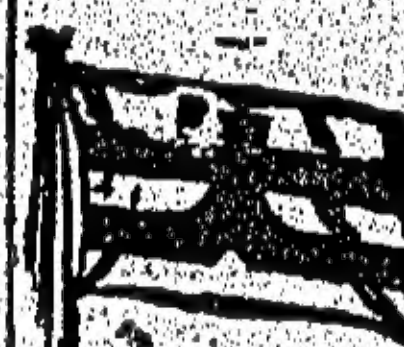
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"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th Dec., at 6 P.M.

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Bahia, via Singapore, Malacca, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Australia, calling at Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

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"ROBIN MARU" ... THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 8 A.M.
"KALIO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Nov., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be used.

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